The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,278.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....	Rs.	52 0
including postage.....	"	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town...	"	28 0
including postage	"	38 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	"	16 0
including postage	"	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town.....	"	6 0
including postage.....	"	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	"	0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
Repetition	"	2 0
First insertion, each line	"	0 6
Second insertion	"	0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	"	0 2
Domestic Occurrences each.....	"	1 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

DEATH.

HUNTLEY—March 19th, at Clydesdale House, 20bl Garden, Reach Road, Alice Mary Huntley, the only beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Huntley, aged 10 months and 15 d ys.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

FLINT—March 13th, at Kurnool, the wife of Major Flint, 38th Regt. N. I., of a son.

O'REILLY—March 17th, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieutenant H. T. O'Reilly, Madras Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DAWSON—EWING—March 19th, at the Free Church of Scotland, Madras, by the Rev. William Miller, A. M., Joseph Dawson, Esq., Deputy Superintendent of the Chief Engineer's Office, British Burmah, P. W. Dept., to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Conductor George Ewing, of H. M.'s Army, Commissariat Department.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

PLATTS—March 20th, at Cawnpore, the wife of J. Platts, Esq., of a son.

GRANTHAM—March 19th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of Major R. Grantham, 98th Regiment, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GR.EME—March 20th, at Cawnpore, Captain Patrick St. George Greme, Royal (Madras) Artillery, Assistant Engineer.

WARD—March 17th, at Mitiohri, in the Dehra Doon, Emma, the beloved child of G. E. Ward, C. S., aged 15 months.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Kowrit, and Busheer on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay...	3rd	17th	Leave Bussorah.....	9th	23rd
" Muscat ...	8th	22nd	" Kuweit ...	29th	3rd
" B. Abbas....	11th	25th	" Bushire...	30th	6th
" Lingah....	13th	26th	" Lingah ...	31st	7th
" Bahrein.....	14th	28th	" B. Abbas.....	5th	11th
" Bushire....	15th	30th	" Muscat	9th	12th
Arrive Bussorah...	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay.....	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "COMORAN," 560 tons, 100 H. P. Commander, R. TAUNTON, will be despatched as above on 3rd April.

N. B.—The steamers will not cal at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee carrying Passengers only. ALEX. & CO. AGENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsar, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURES.

From Bombay usually about.....	11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.....	10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., A. COTTER, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. she is despatched at the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night, and then the sailing time falls upon a Monday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15		Leave Calcutta	1 & 15	
" Carwar	2	16	" Bimlipatam	3	18
" Mangalore	3	17	" Vizagapatam	4	19
" Cannanore	4	18	" Coconada	5	19
" Calicut	5	19	" Madras	8	22
" Cochin	6	19	" Negapatam	10	25
" Tuticorin			" Galle.....	14	
" Colombo.....		21	" Colombo.....		28
" Galle.....	7		" Tuticorin		29
" Negapatam	9	24	" Cochin	16	1st
" Madras	12	30	" Calicut	16	1st
" Coconada	17	2	" Cannanore	17	2
" Vizagapatam	18	3	" Mangalore	18	3
" Bimlipatam	18	3	" Carwar	19	3
Arrive Calcutta	30		Arrive Bombay.....	23rd	6th

" Morning. † Evening.

The steam ship "ASIA," 1,950 tons, 350 H. P., C. BAYNES, Commander, will be despatched as above, on the 1st April, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the stance of about 6,413 at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Ootacamund, and proceed by road.

Passengers for Calicut can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay ...Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ...Dep.	Saturday.
Ratnagherry ...	Sunday.	Beypore ...	Sunday.
Vingorla ...	Sunday.	Calicut ...	Sunday.
Goa.....	Monday.	Tellicherry ...	Monday.
Carwar	Monday.	Cannanore ...	Monday.
Compta	Monday.	Mangalore ..	Tuesday.
Mangalore ...	Tuesday.	Compta ...	Wednesday.
Cannanore ...	Wednesday.	Carwar ...	Wednesday.
Tellicherry ...	Wednesday.	Goa	Wednesday.
Calicut	Wednesday.	Vingorla ...	Thursday.
Beypore ...	Wednesday.	Ratnagherry ...	Thursday.
Cochin....Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay....Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 31st March at 5 P.M.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866. J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay - -Dep.	Wednesday P.M.	Goa - -Dep.	Monday A.M.
Thurnee - - "	Thursday A.M.	Vingorla - - "	Monday P.M.
Unjunwell - "	Thursday A.M.	Maiwan - - "	Monday P.M.
Jyghur - - "	Thursday P.M.	Jytapore - - "	Tuesday A.M.
Ratnagherry - "	Friday A.M.	Ratnagherry - "	Tuesday P.M.
Jytapore - - "	Friday A.M.	Jyghur - - "	Wednesday A.M.
Maiwan - - "	Friday P.M.	Unjunwell - "	Wednesday A.M.
Vingorla - - "	Saturday A.M.	Thurnee - - "	Wednesday A.M.
Goa - - -Arr.	Saturday A.M.	Bombay - -Arr.	Wednesday P.M.

The Steamer "MAHARAJ" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 28th March, at 5 P. M.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866. J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to and from Mandavee THREE TIMES A MONTH, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following dates:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay - -Dep.	1st, 10th & 20th.	Mandavee -Dep.	6th, 16th & 26th
Varavul - - "	3rd, 13th & 23rd.	Dwarka - - "	6th, 16th & 26th
Mangarole - "	3rd, 13th & 23rd.	Porebunder "	7th, 17th & 27th
Fore Bunder "	4th, 14th & 24th.	Mangarole - "	7th, 17th & 27th
Dwarka - - "	4th, 14th & 24th.	Varavul - - "	8th, 18th & 28th
Mandavee -Arr.	5th, 15th & 25th.	Bombay -Arr.	9th, 19th, & 29th

The Steamer "TELEGRAPH" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on the 2nd April, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Bonce Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Karanjah.	Rewas.	Dhuramtur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	3 4	5 0	3 0	2 0	5 12
Second Class	0 12	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will during the ensuing week start from the Bonce Bunder—

On Saturday at	.. 2	0 P.M.	On Wednesday at	.. 4	0 P.M.
On Sunday at	.. 2	30 P.M.	On Thursday at	.. 4	30 P.M.
On Monday at	.. 3	0 P.M.	On Friday at	.. 5	0 P.M.
On Tuesday at	.. 3	30 P.M.	On Saturday at	.. 9	0 A.M.

And from Oolwa and Dhuramtur.

On Saturday at	.. 6	0 A.M.	On Wednesday at	.. 7	40 A.M.
On Sunday at	.. 6	30 A.M.	On Thursday at	.. 8	50 A.M.
On Monday at	.. 7	0 A.M.	On Friday at	.. 9	0 A.M.
On Tuesday at	.. 7	31 A.M.	On Saturday at	.. 9	30 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 21st March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" on the Bonce Bunder.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent ship "HYDRABAD," considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat, J. HARLEY, R.N.R., Commander, is now at the 19th April, has very superior accommodation for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

Apollo Street, 15th March 1866. J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class.....	£60	Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class.....	£35	Railway Transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

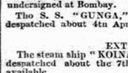
The S. S. "GUNGA," 1300 Tons, Captain HANSCOM, will be despatched about 4th April.

EXTRA STEAMER.

The steam ship "KOINA," 1000 tons, Captain BALDWIN, will be despatched about the 7th April, a few first class passages only available.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

STEAM TO TRIESTE.



UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

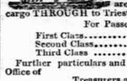
For Passengers.

First Class.....	£ 54 10 0	Including Railway
Second Class.....	37 5 0	Transit in Egypt.
Third Class	23 5 0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.



THE A 1 S. S. "TYNMOUTH," Captain FOSTER, R. N., will sail about the 28th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

9th March 1866.

FOR HAVRE.

THE fine Ship "MATILDA ATHELING," Captain POWER, has the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged, will proceed with all despatch to the above Port. For particulars of Freight, &c, apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bay 30th February 1866.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Himalaya*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Agents of the Ship *Himalaya*.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Mahalakshmi*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain CORNEY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Tythonus*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain ALLEBY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agents.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Stalwart*, WILSON, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain WILSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

WE have authorised Mr. ROBERT EDMUND BICKERDIKE and Mr. GEORGE PLATE to SIGN for our FIRM per procuration.

KNOOP & Co.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that all SHARES in this Bank, upon which the THIRD CALL has not been paid, have been FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SAMUEL W. READ, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 22nd March 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a waste piece of LAND, formerly occupied by Machbivalas huts, situate between the Public Road and the river near the Dutch Bunder in Nanpoora, Sonya measuring about 6,413 square yards, and subject to the annual payment of Rs. 132-12-7 to Government, will be sold by Public Auction at the Surat Municipal Office, on the 10th April 1866, during Office hours, unless previously disposed of by private sale.

J. M. DUFF,
Acting Magte. and Prest. M. Committee.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by Mc Cabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Geneyas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1855.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED)—SIXTH CALL OF Rs. 100 PER SHARE.—Shareholders in the Company were required to pay a SIXTH CALL of Rupees ONE HUNDRED per SHARE on or before the 15th instant, in accordance with a Circular Notice dated 21st ultimo forwarded by Post. Further Notice is hereby given, that unless the said Call be paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China on or before THURSDAY the 5th day of April next, the Shares in respect of which such Call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

TENDERS are required for the EXCAVATION of MATERIAL and LOADING the Company's BARGES at ELEPHANTA, UNLOADING at COLABA and DEPOSITING the MATERIAL in BACK BAY. Full particulars can be learned by application to the Company's Engineers.

Each Tender to be marked "ELEPHANTA TENDER," and to be lodged on or before 15th April with

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

23rd March 1866.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices current in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon	Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut	Rs. 1-8 ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The SIXTH INSTALMENT of Rs. 200 per Share (making Rs. 1,400 called up) has been made payable at the Offices of the Company on or before the 4th April 1866. If paid between that day and the 11th, Interest will be charged at 9 per cent.

At 18 per cent. if not paid before the 18th.

At 24 per cent. ditto ditto 25th.

The Report has been addressed to all Shareholders, and if not received can be had on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

27, Meadow Street, Bombay, 19th March 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS for the supply for one year of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay Post Office, will be received on the 31st March 1866 at 12 o'clock noon.

Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rupees 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Samples of the Articles to be supplied can be seen, and further particulars known, by personal application at the Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

By order of the Post Master General,
C. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, 14th March 1866.

NOTICE.—FOREST DEPARTMENT.—COLABA SUB-COLLECTORATE.—Will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Mamlutdar's Cutcherry, Alibaugh, on MONDAY the 16th April 1866, 20,000 fine TEAK RAFTERS, cut this season in the Alibaugh Forests, all removed out of Jungles, and stacked on following Bunders, viz.:—

Nos.	Bunders.	No. of Rafters.	Remarks.
1	Chowray ...	3,000	All these Bunders are situated on the Chowl Creek, within 24 hours' sail from Bombay.
2	Dapoolee ...	1,000	
3	Kodeh	1,000	
4	Ramraj	10,000	
	Total..	20,000	more or less.

All particulars can be learnt on reference to the undersigned on tour in the Colaba Districts.

This is the last large sale of the season, the Rafters are admirably adapted for building purposes, and can be shipped to Bombay with very little trouble and expense.

A. F. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Colaba & Sooverndroog.
Deputy Conservator's Office, Alibaugh, 21st March 1866.

NOTICES.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, to be held at No. 2 Forbes Street, has been POSTPONED till 3 P. M. of THURSDAY the 29th March 1866.

R. L. TAYLOR.

ગેલાર્ાઈ ૫૬મી.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Shareholders holding ALLOTMENT PAPERS or PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to send them in and to have them exchanged for SHARE CERTIFICATES.

R. BALCRUSTNA, Manager.

7, Church Lane, 5th March 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Manimain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil.

J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED), (near the Custom House, Marine Street).—This Company is prepared to WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. For further particulars apply at the Offices of the Company.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

9th March 1866.

THE ORIGINAL SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, after a BRILLIANT TOUR of unprecedented success through Calcutta, Madras, and the North West Provinces, will have the honour to commence their FAREWELL CONCERTS in Bombay, at the Grant Road Theatre on or about

APRIL FIRST.

☞ For particulars see future Advertisements.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Naptha,
100,000	feet Lamber,

FOR SALE to arrive by ENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

JEWELLERY.—An elegant selection of the latest novelties in BRACELETS, LOCKETS, PINS, BROOCHES, BUTTONS, EAR-RINGS, CHARM-RINGS, SCARF RINGS, &c., &c., has just been received and exposed for inspection.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

R PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

Just received a stock of Gentleman and Ladys' walking Boots.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bombay Bank on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 29th Dec. 1865.

WITH reference to the following Advertisement appearing in TO-DAY'S Newspapers, viz.:—

"The business carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., since 31st August 1865, will henceforth be carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, PENNEY & Co.

"C. C. PENNEY."

6th March 1866.

The undersigned HENRY ROGERS gives Notice that such Advertisement was issued without his authority of consent, and that Mr. C. C. PENNEY has no right to carry on business as he proposes.

HENRY ROGERS.

Bombay, 7th March 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders called for the 15th instant is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY the 18th April next, at the time and place before notified, in consequence of necessary delay caused by the transfer of the Management and in preparing and printing the Balance Sheet of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be REOPENED till the 2nd proximo, when they will again be CLOSED till the 19th idem.

By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th March 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a misunderstood necessity to avoid debt. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment as a Monthly Periodical. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns. Its columns, in all cases, shall be open to the testimony of Scripture. The first number appeared on the first Saturday in March.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

Originator.—J. GARFORD BRIGGS.

FOREST DEPARTMENT—SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.—NOTICE is hereby given, that 930 logs, or thereabouts, of excellent TEAK TIMBER, useful for building purposes, will be sold by Public Auction, in lots suitable to purchasers, at the BULSAR DEPOT on the 28th March 1866.

The Logs are of average length and girth as under:

	From	To	Remarks.
Length	30 ft.	36 ft.	A few are greater dimensions.
Circumference.	3 ft. 2 in.	4 ft.	

The Timber can be inspected by application at the Depot and full particulars obtained by letter addressed to the undersigned at Bulsar.

W. P. WALSHE,
Acting Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Surat and Northern Division.

Deputy Conservator's Camp, Gundava, 22nd Feb. 1866.

N. B.—It is not probable that another sale will take place until after the Monsoon.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Establishments will be closed on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 30th, 31st instant, and 2nd proximo, on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation, JOHN SKINNER, Agent.
For the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited), J. W. H. IBBERT, Manager.
For the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, J. BEATTIE, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. I., and China, R. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Central Bank of Western India, EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
For the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited), A. THOMSON, Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, OTTO MULLER, Manager.
For the Royal Bank of India, JAMES HOSSACK, Manager.
For the Bank of India, JOHN GRAY, Manager.
For the Asiatic Banking Corporation, R. H. BAKER, Sub-Agent.
For the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
For the East India Bank, E. H. WALLACE, Manager.
For the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited), SAMUEL W. READ, Acting Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited), W. B. THOMPSON, Manager.
For the Bombay City Bank (Limited), D. MCCULLOCH, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited), JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
For the London and Bombay Bank and General Financial and Insurance Agency Corporation (Limited), P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.

Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.

Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP between us, the undersigned, HENRY ROGERS and CHARLES CAMPBELL PENNEY, under the name and firm of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., has been DISSOLVED as from the 31st day of August last, and that no further business will be carried on under that name and firm from this date.

HENRY ROGERS.
C. C. PENNEY.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each, numbered—33746, 42312, 47893, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391, Notice is hereby given, that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. John Dwyer, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Rewards. JOHN DWYER.

12th December 1865.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared either to half press or full press COTTON at their stations, Julgaum and Sholapore, and to obtain for such Cotton IMMEDIATE DESPATCH by Rail.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

10th March 1866.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, Nagpore.

Patrons.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Master.—M. J. Ellis.

Boarders are taken in the above School at very moderate rates. For particulars apply to the MASTER.

NOTICE.—All Persons having CLAIMS against MR. NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE MOTABHOY, or the late firm of Messrs. NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE & Co., are requested to forward the same to the undersigned without delay.

AGLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP,
Solicitors for Mr. Nowrojee Rustomjee Motabhoy.

Bombay, 22nd March 1866.

NOTICE.—I have THIS DAY established myself as a GENERAL MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, carrying on business under the firm and style of E. DE CREPELENE & Co.

I have also authorized MR. G. W. LEWIS to sign the firm by procuration.

E. DE CREPELENE.

Bombay, 21st March 1866.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 34, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. S. LAMJEE,
D. BYRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

MADRAS STEAM SAW MILLS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).—SAWN TEAK WOOD.—This Company is prepared to deliver F. O. B., at Beypore, Malabar Teak Wood, well seasoned and of the very best description; sawn to order at prices

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

BACK–DAYS close at 4,200 premium ; Elphinstones 90 premium ; New Do. 180 premium ; Mazagons 1,100 ; Freres 475 ; United Victorias 1,975 per share ; Bombay Bank Shares 48 premium ; Commercials 9 premium ; Old Financials 4 discount. Market dull and gradually declining.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 15/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 2d.
Calcutta	At sight	104
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	98¾
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	212

WEEKLY REVIEW

Of the Bombay Money Market.

TELEGRAPHIC intelligence having kept favourable for the greater part of the week there has been considerable activity in this market, and for both Piece Goods and Cotton prices somewhat advanced, the operations at the same time being on a more extensive scale. First telegrams advised smaller supplies from America, and as heavy shipments from that quarter have caused the decline which recently took place in the staple, the reduced exports have induced great activity and an upward tendency in the Liverpool market. Since Monday messages are of a less satisfactory tone, stocks having largely increased and prices in consequence rather lower. Our latest date is the 24th, Fair Dholleras being then quoted 16d. Latest Manchester advices report a smaller business in progress with a tendency to a decline on present values, 7 lb. Shirtings are quoted 15s. and 40's Mule Twist 27d.

Piece Goods.—There has again been a considerable business doing in Manchester goods during the week, but in the last two days a quieter feeling has set in, owing to the less favourable tone of Home intelligence ; prices, however, are well maintained and not likely to undergo much change until the holidays are over. Clearances of Grey Shirtings have been to a fair extent, and in many cases at an advance on the previous week's prices, 7 lb. 40 inch having fetched Rs. 8-8 for fine makes, the bulk of sales of this weight, however, have been at from Rs. 8-2 to 8-4 ; 45 inch 7 lb. have brought Rs. 9 ; 40 inch 8½ lb. have found purchasers to a moderate extent at from Rs. 10-5 to Rs. 10-10. In Madapollams there has been little doing but prices are firmer, 3 lb. being sold at Rs. 3–12. Several sales of local made Domestics and Long Cloths are reported, the former at 18 to 20 annas, and the latter at 16 to 18 annas per lb.

Twist has been largely purchased during the week, but is again quieter. We quote yesterday's value for Mule 40's 19½ to 20 annas, and Water 30's 22 to 22½ annas.

Cotton.—The market in the early part of the week was very firm although business was not on a large scale, few English houses being buyers. The news within the last two days cannot be said to have affected prices to any appreciable extent, present values being maintained in some measure by speculators as well as by the smallness of available stocks. Shipments aggregate 36,067 bales against 33,957 bales last week. Yesterday the market was quiet and little business doing ; quotations being New Dholleral Rs. 465 to 470 ; New Broach Rs. 465 ; Oomrawuttee Akote Rs. 460 ; Hingunghaut Rs. 475 ; Sawginned Dharwar Rs. 485 to 490.

Freights.—There is little or no change in the position of this market during the week ; with small exports of Cotton, and the prospect of several seeking ships coming here in ballast shortly, shippers do not care to engage much beyond their immediate requirements, and rates in consequence are weak. Yesterday's quotations for Cotton to Liverpool were as follows : Beginning ships £2 to £2 2s. 6d : going ships, wood, £2 5s. ; iron, £2 7s. 6d.

Bank Return.—The Return for the past week, when compared with that of the previous week, shows the following changes :—

General Treasury Balance	Decrease	Rs. 71,164
Deposits at Head Office	Decrease	„ 2,18,853
Deposits at Branches	Increase	„ 2,11,495
Loans at H. O and Branches	Decrease	„ 61,837
Credit Accounts do. do.	Decrease	„ 48,648
Bills Discounted do. do.	Decrease	„ 66,504
Balances with Agents	Decrease	„ 4,48,666
Cash & Currency Notes at H. O	Increase	„ 6,04,580
Do. do. at Branches	Decrease	„ 1,87,466

Money has been in good demand during the week but supplies still keep sufficient for all commercial requirements and the tendency is to easier rates. The news recently to hand will doubtless impart a quieter tone to our market for a few days, and with the fear of Continental difficulties, rumours of which have been telegraphed to us on two separate occasions, shippers will act cautiously until some more definite information is obtained as to the probable result of the complications referred to : the present demand for money, therefore, may for a short time be on a smaller scale, but if so, it would not have the effect of lowering rates.

The Bank Return for the week ending last Saturday shows a further increase of 6 lacs to the Head Office Cash, chiefly arising from a decrease in Balances with Agents. Deposits at the Head Office are slightly reduced, while at the Branches they are similarly increased. The other changes are quite unimportant, as will be seen from our comparison above.

Government Securities experienced some improvement, the demand having been larger in the early part of the week ; business, however, is again duller. We quote : Fours 87½ ; Fives 102¾ ; Fives and Half 108.

Exchange.—Rates in the early part of the week were rather less firm, Credits having been sold at 2s. 1¾d., and Documents at 2s. 1¾d., Bank Paper being at same time placed at 2s. 19/16d. A firmer feeling has prevailed since Monday, Bank Bills on that day being 2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 1 11/16d ; Credits 2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 1 13/16d. ; and Documents 2s. 1¾d. to 2s 2d., and even 2s. 2¼d. in one or two instances. We quote yesterday's rates as follows : Banks 2s. 1¾d. ; Credits 2s. 1 13/16d. ; Documents 2s. 1¾d. to 2. 2d. Sight bills on Calcutta have again been largely wanted, and we now quote Sight 101 ; 60 days 98¾ ; and for 60 day Bank Bills on China Rs. 212.

Shares still continue remarkably dull, but there has, if anything, been a slightly improved feeling in the latter part of the week. Prices keep very much depressed and will likely continue so, so long as such quantities are known to be held by Companies who will put them in the market whenever symptoms of improvement appear. Yesterday's quotations will be found in our Share List.

The Indian Budget was delivered on Saturday, and it is satisfactory to notice that no new taxes have been imposed. The deficit on last year is 30 lacs and the estimated deficit for 1866-7 is 7 lacs. The export duty on Saltpetre is reduced to 3 per cent. *ad valorem*.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 27.

Strettell, Ensign A. D., 109th Foot, to rejoin, from Poona.
Stewart, Lieutenant A. F., 25th N. I., on leave, from Sholapore.
Berthon, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 27.

Lynch, Lieutenant, Staff, on leave, to England.
D'Oyly, Lieutenant Colonel, 1st Battalion 11th Foot, on leave to England.
Reid, Captain A. T., Poona Horse, on duty, to Poona.
Groom, Lieutenant W., Commissariat Department, to rejoin, to Malligaum.
Farwell, Captain R. B., 18th Royal Irish, on duty, to England.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 26th March.

Ensign A. D. Strettell, 109th Foot, is directed to join the detachment of his Regiment at Hydrabad.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAR.
27 Margaret Crawford (s)....Tait .....Varaval, March 23.
Halmeenan ..... Roper .....Liverpool, Oct. 27.
Inspirator..... Doughty .....Mentinein, Feb. 13.
May ..... Swan .....Bankok, Jan. 29.

DEPARTURES.

MAR.
27 Richard Cobden .....Hitchcup.....Batavia.
His Unique ..... Ennis .....Bordeaux, via Const.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Ann Millwood*, W. Nash, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Edith*, J. McBath, bound to Akyab.
Ship *Edward P. Bancroft*, Brown, bound to Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
The S. S. *United Service*, for Hongkong.
B. S. *Mahanuj*, for Malabar Coast.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

Notices now displayed at the Stations of the G. I. P. R., or B. B. & C. I. R., will be removed on the 1st of April, unless an agreement be entered into for their continuance.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

OUR "OVERLAND SUMMARY" is now ready. It contains, in addition to all the News of the Fortnight, specially-written Market and Freight Reports, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION,..... Rs. 10.
SINGLE COPIES, ... 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Will be published at noon,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT
AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,
Published on the departure of each Overland Mail for England,

CONTAINS a Statement of Imports and Exports ; Customs Duties ; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures ; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods and Eastern Produce ; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight ; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication :

AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKETS.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copy, 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET, extensive OFFICES & GODOWNS in the Sassoon Buildings, Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.
15th March 1866.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the "HILL SIDE," now in occupation of E. HEYCOCK, Esquire. Apply to COWASJEE JEHANGHIER.

TO LET, a large newly-built upper-storied, airy BUNGALOW in Mazagon, near the Gunpowder Works, fit for a large Family or a Hotel. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO SMOKERS.—Just received, a fresh supply of PONDICHERRY and TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS. J. NEUBERG.
23, Byculla.

FOR SALE, (a cheap bargain, price Rs. 600), a very light and handsome SKELETON PHAETON, (American style), used only 2 months ; four wheels are nearly equal ; cost in England £130. Can be seen by giving three hours' notice to "N. S.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a good sized BUNGALOW on Chinchpoogly Hill, Bandora, or Malabar Hill. Apply by letter, stating full particulars, to "H.," care of JAMSETJEE EDULJEE, No. 39, Apollo Street. Rent must be moderate.

AN AMATEUR CONCERT will be given in aid of the St. Peter's, Mazagon, Parsonage and Schools Building Fund, on the premises of the P. and O. Company, Mazagon, on TUESDAY, the 3rd April, at 8 P. M.
Tickets, Rs. 2 each, may be obtained of any of the Committee, or at the P. and O. Company's Office, Fort, or Mazagon ; also at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a pair of HORSES will be sold by AUCTION by Messrs. BENNETT & Co.'s on SATURDAY the 21st April, on account of Lieut. H. MARTIN, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Nuzzuggore, Central Provinces.
Bombay, 27th March 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held TO-MORROW, the 29th instant, at 4 P. M., at the Offices of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, to consider certain propositions for increasing the rate of Commission charged in England on consignments of produce.
The attendance of Members is particularly requested.
By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 28th March 1866.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on TUESDAY the 24th April, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at a Special General Meeting held on the 23rd instant, viz., "That Clause 10 of the Articles of Association be rescinded, and that in future the qualification for a Director shall be two Shares instead of three." EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 26th March 1866.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.
Berkeley Cheese.
Cheddar Do.
Double Gloucster, in cut, Rs. 1¼ per lb.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies ; Macaroni and Vermicelli ; Jams ; Jellies ; Sauces ; and other Stores.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance. S. D'ESPERANCE.
Bombay, 26th March 1866.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, from parties willing to undertake to execute certain additions and alterations to the Soldiers' Barrack in Fort George, to convert it into an Hospital.
Plans and Specifications of the work can be seen at this Office, and other particulars learnt, on application during the Office hours.
No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender. KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 27th March 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.—TO LET, with immediate occupation, this Company's SAW-MILLS and PREMISES appertaining thereto at Tank Bunder.
The Saw Mills are open to inspection, and comprise the following Machinery by Messrs. S. WARSSON & Co., which will be made over to the Lessee in good working order, with Tools complete.
1 Rack Bench.
1 Deal Frame.
1 Small Circular Saw.
1 Moulding Machine.
1 General Joiner.
1 Morticeing Machine.
1 Band Saw.
1 Planing Machine.
Application should be addressed to Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The public are hereby informed, that on and after the 1st proximo the COLLECTION and DELIVERY of PARCELS to and from Bombay, Byculla, and all Stations on the Line, will be performed by this Company's Agents, Messrs. CULLIANJEE SEWJEE & Company, at the following additional charges :—

For Parcels under	5 seers	.....	2 annas.
Do.	do. 14	.....	„ 4 „
Do.	do. 27	.....	„ 4 „
Do.	do.	.....	„ 5 „

and not exceeding 55 „ ..... 5 „

Receiving Offices will be opened at the undermentioned places, where Parcels will be accepted from 8-0 A. M. to 6-0 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted :—

Colaba	Branch Post Office.
Fort	No. 1 Meadow Street.
„	Messrs. Jeewanjee Eduljee's Sons.
„	Grand Finance Office.
Paydhonee	Paydhonee Road, No. 26.
Girgaum	Dhunjeebhoy Patloo's Road, No. 153.
Cumballa	Foot of Cumballa Hill, No. 39.
Malabar Hill...	Pestonjee Rattonjee's Shop, No. 19.
Parell	Chall Road, near Lall Baugh.

E. W. KEILY, Jr.,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 27th March 1866.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Colorado*, will be closed TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 29th March, at 7 A. M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Rangoon*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 30th March at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A.M. of the 1st prox.
An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity only.

CALENDAR——MARCH—APRIL 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon, Saturday ..31st 9h. 22m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.
			h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m.
Wed.	28	Day breaks at 5-32 A. M.	5 59	6 12	9 19	9 39
Thurs.	29	Twilight ends at 6-49 P.M.	5 58	6 12	10 0	10 19
Fri.	30	Good Friday.	5 57	6 12	10 57	10 54
Sat.	31	Full Moon at 9-22 A. M.—Moon Eclipsed invisible at Bombay.	5 56	6 12	11 11	11 27
Sun.	1	Easter Sunday.	5 55	6 13	11 44	12 0
Mon.	2	Moon passes 9-2 S of Saturn at 11-19 P. M.	5 55	6 13	——	0 15
Tues.	3	Day breaks at 5-17 A.M.	5 54	6 13	0 32	0 48

28th March 1866.
Time in the Bay. 1.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
18
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in advance).
„ „ 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition.. „ 20 0 per Annum (in advance).
„ „ 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under ..... Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ..... „ 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR regrets that he will be unable to receive Gentlemen at BREAKFAST on THURSDAY next, the 29th instant.

GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major,
Military Secretary.
Government House, Malabar Point, 27th March 1866.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Mar. 6	KURRACHEE	Mar. 21
AGRA	Mar. 22	LAHORE	Mar. 17
ALLAHABAD	Mar. 21	LONDON	Feb. 19
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 24	MAURITIUS	Feb. 17
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 26	MADRAS	Mar. 22
BANGALORE	Mar. 21	MALTA	Feb. 23
CALCUTTA	Mar. 21	MEERUT	Mar. 20
CAPE	Jan. 18	OOTACAMUND	Mar. 15
CEYLON	Mar. 15	OUDH	Mar. 21
COCHIN	Mar. 18	PENANG	Mar. 10
DELHI	Mar. 22	PUNJAUB	Mar. 17
FRANCE	Mar. 1	SUEZ	Mar. 1
HONGKONG	Mar. 1	SINGAPORE	Mar. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1866.

MR. PREMCHUND ROYCHUND is not satisfied with the phraseology of the letter which he addressed to us yesterday on the subject of the Bank of Guzerat, and he has requested us to make an alteration, or, as he calls it, a "correction" in one of the paragraphs. That the full import of the alteration may be understood, we print the paragraph as originally written and the paragraph as now amended in parallel columns :—

As originally written.	*As now corrected.*
Before the Bank of Guzerat was established, the Eastern Financial Association, by my advice, advanced 13 lakhs of the capital of the Bank of Surat to Byramjee Hormusjee Cama in terms very advantageous to the Bank. The transaction showed a profit of Rs. 80,000.	That the 13 lacs were not advanced to Mr. B. H. Cama direct, but the 100 Port Canning Shares were purchased by the Eastern Financial for the Bank of Guzerat for cash and sold to Mr. B. H. Cama for 1st July delivery at a profit of Rs. 80,000.

The correction is a very immaterial one, and the public still waits to hear if it was Mr. Premchund who sold the 100 Port Canning shares to the Eastern Financial for cash drawn from the Bank of Surat's account,—the same shares being afterwards sold to Mr. B. H. Cama for credit.

ONE of the Calcutta journals has recently been dilating on Indian Domestic Economy, a subject which touches us all closely, and which cannot fail to have some point of interest for the most independent and the freest from ties. We therefore composed ourselves to the perusal of the *Daily News* of the 10th March, with the full expectation of being instructed and benefitted. And instructed, we certainly have been, in no ordinary degree ; that is, if being instructed consists in learning many things that we did not before know. We are now in possession of much and rare information, which we hasten to bestow on the receptive reader. First of all, we beg to assure the ladies that, "the average Indian mother is not, mentally or physically, on a par with her Western sisters." Let not our fair *lectrices* run away with the idea that the "average Indian mother" is that brown, wrinkled, and jabbering creature, whom they are accustomed to see carrying a basket of earth or a bundle of small sticks. No, the "average Indian mother" of our contemporary has offspring, and these unfortunate beings are named "Annie" or "Ellen ;" which brings us at once to either English people or Eurasians. We have been very much puzzled to discover the exact class of society to which the *Indian Daily News* refers in the article before us, for the writer does not say ; and his description of inner life will suit no class whatever, that is, at least, if the Calcutta people are anything like the Bombay people. Our censor ascribes the inferiority of our ladies to their "extreme youth on entering the married state." We think that the ordinary age at which ladies marry in India is much the same as that obtaining at home, but we are told next that, "rapidity of physical development under a tropical sky, and the all-powerful influence of example," is partly the cause of this. When we got to this point, we concluded that the writer was aiming at the Eurasian population ; but immediately afterwards we find that the chief cause of early marriages is the want of sympathy and affection between parents and children, this defect being caused by separation, so that the "child brought up afar develops a character of its own." Later, we are told, that girls must be sent to England for education, under healthy conditions. From this, we are led to conclude, that the families of the English residents are meant ; but then, what about "the rapidity of physical development under a tropical sky?" How can this affect those young ladies who are being educated at Brighton, Cheltenham, &c.? The Calcutta writer, however, does not exhaust all his energies in pointing out the injurious effect of his supposititious early marriage system ; after drawing a touching picture of the delicate young mamma, herself still a growing girl, and enlarging on the self-sacrificing kindness of the juvenile matron's mother, who "is to be found day and night in attendance," much to the dissatisfaction, we should think, of the master of the house ; after describing the bride as "necessarily ignorant of nearly everything she ought to know," our instructor points out how all these accumulated evils are to be simply and profitably avoided. His case is this : a girl of from fifteen to eighteen years old comes out from England educated, and with all the advantages that a finishing school can give her ; it is obvious that she cannot be relegated to the nursery on her arrival, and it is also clear that her parents cannot shut her up from the intercourse of their friends, some of whom are sure to be attracted by the fascination of the youthful beauty. Proposals of marriage speedily ensue. The parents find their girls' affections engaged, or do not like to lose the opportunity of settling her in a good position, so they give their consent to the marriage, which accordingly takes place, and brings with it all the evils which the journalist has so ingeniously created. Now for the remedy ; here it is *lotus, teres atque rotundus* ; as Professor Holloway says of his pills, there is no such word as "fail!" Let the parents give their consent to the marriage, by all means, but let them stipulate that it shall not be solemnised till the young lady has reached the mature age of twenty-one. Why, she is at least fifteen or sixteen already, and indeed may be eighteen, and, as the Calcutta writer says, "the girl who is worth having, is worth waiting for." What are three, five, or even six years to a young man ? He will never object to wait surely : of course not ; he will rather enjoy it, no doubt. People when they fall in love, and become engaged, are never in a hurry to be married. Pooh ! ridiculous! Of course they are calm, dispassionate, and inclined to view delay as wholesome discipline. "In these five or six years, what might not be effected ?" But really we must quote the whole paragraph, its intimate knowledge of poor weak human nature is too remarkable to be passed over. "In these five or six years what might not be effected ; how closely would be knit the bonds of filial and parental love, how earnestly would the eldest daughter look forward with her parents to the arrival of each younger sister or brother, to form with them sweet sisterly bonds in the undisturbed seclusion of home ; and how thorough might be the training for her future home, the days not spent in practising the last new song, sleeping away the hours between tiffin and sunset, and closing with cards, dancing, or flirting, but in learning thoroughly all domestic details." During this time, the intending husband is to be saving money, so as to have plenty to pay for the "first baby's wardrobe." Is not this a charming picture ? Does it not go home to every manly bosom, to every tender breast ? What constancy, what far-sighted devotion, the Bengal people must be capable of ! Poor Bombay, we fear, falls sadly behind in these transcendant domestic virtues.

Seriously, we think that the Calcutta writer has manufactured his giants, for the purpose of slaughtering them. Our experience is, that young ladies do not generally come to India before they are about eighteen ; that they are, for the most part, well grown and healthy ; and that there is not the least occasion for them to wait for further maturity before entering upon the married state. We would be understood as referring exclusively at present to the English portion of society. Most of our Indian matrons are brought up at home, and married at home, coming out with their husbands, and to these the remarks of our contemporary manifestly have no reference ; yet we firmly believe that those ladies who arrive in India to enter their parents' homes, and afterwards marry, are just as healthy, and as able to take care of themselves and their households, as any others. In the old days when India was five or six months from England, and when every girl who came out was sure to be engaged almost before she left the *bunder*, there was a strong inducement to parents, with large families and small incomes, to send or bring out their daughters at the youngest possible age ; and the remarks in the *Indian Daily News* might have then been more applicable, though the evident holder of a *pucka* appointment would scarcely have consented to a delay of even three years. We regret to observe that the touching belief in the perfection of human constancy, shown by the Calcutta writer in the body of the article, appears to be somewhat shaken in the penultimate paragraph, for this sentence : "the two, *if faithful* during the years of probation," shows that even the most confiding do not "look always on the sunny side." In conclusion, we may state that the opinions of very many of the most advanced of medical men are by no means favourable to a prolonged celibacy on the part of the charming subjects of this article.

THE following is taken from our *Overland Summary* of this day :—

England and India would not yet be united by a weekly mail service, and the prospect of their being so united is far distant, if the present economical theories of the Lords of the Treasury were to guide for the future the postal arrangements of the two countries. The fault does not, on the present occasion, lie with Sir Charles Wood ; for the ex-Secretary has strenuously advocated the necessity of weekly mail communication between England and Bombay. The generous English Government carries on the Indian service at a "heavy loss," and the weekly mail would entail an additional expenditure of about £40,000—a stretch of liberality which, of course, it is presumption on the part of India to ask or expect ! If the two countries want a weekly mail they are only to have it by paying for it : so say the Lords of the Treasury in a voluminous correspondence which has taken place between the Indian Office and the Post Office Department, and which has just been published. The proposal of the Postmaster General was to raise the rate of half ounce letters from six pence to a shilling, and the final verdict of the Lords of the Treasury is, that a weekly mail cannot be run unless the Government of India should think fit to defray the entire amount of that increase. The attitude both of the Home and the Indian Governments has been very strongly in favour of the extended communication. The Government of India has not shrunk from the burden which the Lords of the Treasury have imposed upon this country, remarking in a despatch to Sir Charles Wood, dated 22nd February last, as follows :—

"We are of opinion that there need be no hesitation in undertaking for the present, on the part of the Government of India, to defray (in addition to a reasonable share of the cost of the service west of Suez, which is not for other than Indian mails) the whole cost of the mail service between Suez and Bombay."

It is probable, therefore, that, before long, a weekly mail service will be established. The obstructiveness of the London Postmaster General is very conspicuous, and as he declares that it is impossible to separate the Indian service from the services to China and Australia, the exertions of the Indian Government may not yet be at an end to secure the much needed loan. The new arrangement contemplates that all the mails between India and England be despatched to and from Bombay, and as special mail trains have now been tried with success, this arrangement will be equal to a very considerable saving as regards time in the delivery of letters for the eastern half of the peninsula.

Where the upper Indus joins the Ghara, and for a great distance along the eastern bank of the latter river, lies the native State of Bhawulpore. It has Sind upon the one side, the Punjaub upon another, and Rajpootana on a third. For a long period the administration of this State has been in a most unhappy and disorganised condition, and an insurrection, not the first, has broken out among the inhabitants, and been promptly suppressed. A year ago the Indian Government had to interfere in its affairs, not then to suppress a rebellion, but to rebuke the Nawab for the "execution" of three of his uncles ; and again during the present year it had to interpose its authority to put an end to the cruelty of that august barbarian towards his relatives and subjects. It is perhaps unnecessary to seek for any specific cause of outbreak in a district which is in a chronic state of insurrection. A body of "rebels," after being unsuccessfully opposed by a loyal chief who was in a second encounter slain, repaired to the town of Subzulcote, and released a chief who had been implicated in a previous insurrection. Proceeding to Ahmedpore they seized the treasury and afterwards captured a Bhawulpore town, called Allahabad. More fighting and skirmishing and fighting ensued, causing a panic among the more peaceful inhabitants, who fled by thousands from their villages into the safe asylum of British territory, or to the more uncertain refuge of the jungle. The insurrection was finally quelled with considerable slaughter. Policemen of the anti–annexationist school see in the preservation of the independence of such States a source of strength to the British rule. They have the virtue, certainly, of furnishing a magnificent contrast to the administration of British territory.

Mr. Massey, the new Finance Minister of India, has delivered his first Budget, of which the telegraphic heads are now before us. The last year's income is stated to be £1,100,000 below Sir Charles Trevelyan's estimate, and it would have been two millions but for an extraordinary rise in the price of opium. When the Home Government cancelled Sir Charles Trevelyan's new duties in April last year, the Government of India was driven to the necessity of reducing their expenditure so as to square it with their diminished income. The result was that public works were in a great measure brought to a pause, and whatever was done in this department during the year, was chiefly in the prosecution of military barracks. The fortunate increase in the price of opium enabled the Government to deal more liberally with works of improvement than would have been the case, had the opium sales been made at Sir Charles Trevelyan's estimate. Although the income is more than a million sterling below the estimated amount, the expenditure has been so manipulated as to leave a deficit for the year now ending of only £300,000. The estimated deficit for the ensuing year, 1866-7, is £72,000, the estimated Revenue being £46,750,000, and the estimated Expenditure £46,820,000. The leading feature in the Budget is that no new taxes are to be imposed, which means that the Income Tax is not to be renewed, nor a License Tax introduced, nor succession duties imposed, so that the rich capitalists of India are yet to enjoy an undisputed immunity from taxation. The suit of the coolie who earns a few shillings per month is taxed, and the enormous fortunes of the millionaires is positively untouched by Government. It is this system which Mr. Massey perpetuates ; this is the result of his year's study of the financial position of India ; and it is to obtain the blessed privilege of starving public works and of disorganising the public services that India is to be burdened with a succession of financial mediocrities.

Mr. M. Ross, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, laid before a recent meeting of that Chamber the import of a chemical analysis of a piece of cloth which had been certified in Bombay by Mr. A. D. Grant (of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell and Co.) and Mr. J. Dixon (surveyor to Lloyd's Agency,) to be mildewed and to contain the essential for mildew. Mr. Ross was of opinion that the proper precautions had not been taken on the part of these gentlemen in making their report. Mr. A. D. Grant has replied to this charge in a very able and effective manner, and very satisfactorily exonerated himself and Captain Dixon from the imputation advanced against them. Mr. Grant says, advances a body of testimony to prove that the bale from which the piece of cloth was taken was mildewed when it was sold in Bombay, and that it was in a mildewed state when it was packed up in Bombay and sent to England to support the claim for mildew. He also adduces the evidence of leading firms in Bombay to show that it is not an uncommon occurrence for goods sent home in a state of mildew to show no traces of mildew on their arrival in England. Mr. Ross has been over hasty in passing sentence of condemnation on Mr. Grant and Captain Dixon, for even the chemical analysis on which he relied states that the merits of the size had not been examined. The granters of the certificate have brought themselves satisfactorily out of the charge preferred against them, but the discussion furnishes another illustration of the difficulties involved in the much–vexed mildew question.

STRANDING OF THE S. S. "AUSTRALIAN."

BY a telegram received from Kurrachee yesterday, we learn that the screw steamer *Australian*, 1,500 tons, and 300 horse power, belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company, ran ashore at Ghasé Island, near Bushire, on the night of the 17th inst., and remains fast. A boat from the ill-fated vessel has arrived at Cape Mussendom, and telegraphed to Kurrachee for assistance, giving the above particulars. The steamer *Euphrates* was expected to arrive at Bushire on the 19th instant, and orders have been telegraphed for her to proceed to the stranded ship. The *Australian* formerly belonged to the Bengal Marine. She left Bombay on the 20th of February for Bushire, from whence she was chartered to convey pilgrims and cargo to Aden and Judda. At the time of the unfortunate occurrence she had left for the abovenamed ports, and had a large number of pilgrims on board, all of whom have been landed—no lives lost—and the whole of the cargo is expected to be saved.

WE regret to announce that Lieut. John Leslie Gilby, of H. M. S. *Octavia*, died on Monday evening. His illness, we believe, was fever. The remains of the deceased were brought ashore at Colaba Bunder yesterday evening, accompanied to the Burial ground at Colaba Point—the place of interment—by a large firing party of the Fourth (King's Own) Regiment and the regimental band.

LATEST NEWS.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 27th March.

Mail Steamer *Hooghly*, from Galle, in sight.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

THE Hon'ble W. E. Frere, and Miss Frere, left Galle on the 18th instant, by the French steamer *Impératrice*, for Hongkong.

THE Judges of the Small Cause Court were engaged the greater part of yesterday in the full Court disposing of miscellaneous applications for new trials.

THE Small Cause Court and the High Court Appellate Side will be closed from to-morrow till Monday next, on account of the Easter Holidays.

THE Bombay and Bengal Company's steamer *Malta* left Suez for Bombay on the 12th March with a full cargo of piece goods, and may be expected here about the 28th instant.

THE ship *Stag*, 1,222 tons, which left King George's Sound on the 22nd February for Bombay, with a cargo of timber, has 66 horses and 10 Kangaroo hounds for the same destination.

THE *Proserpine*, Captain Stilte, from Liverpool to Bombay, with coals, put into Galle 9th March, partially dismasted in a cyclone on the 20th January. This will probably detain her until the end of the month.

ON Monday last an inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital, touching the death of a Portuguese, aged about twenty-four years, named Castano de Souza. The following verdict was recorded by the Coroner :—"The deceased died from the effects of drunkenness."

MAJOR G. E. THOMAS, Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months ; and Brigadier General R. B. Younghusband, C. B., Commanding Nusseerabad Brigade, for six months, on medical certificate.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 26th and 6 P. M. of the 27th March : max. 10 hours 25 minutes ; min. 2 hours 26 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe and the United Kingdom 26th March. Oldest dates from the United Kingdom 22nd and 24th, and Continent of Europe 25th.

OUR *Overland Summary* (56 columns) is now ready for delivery. It contains all the local and general intelligence of the fortnight, and specially written market and freight reports. The *Bombay Price Current* is published at noon to-day, and will give the latest and most accurate intelligence, specially prepared for this publication, of the Bombay Exchange, Imports and Exports, and Freight Markets.

A CASE of a very grave nature is at present pending investigation in the Mazagon Police Court, wherein three Hindoos are charged with indecent assault on three women, when one of the prisoners had engaged on the day the assault was committed as labourers in the absent master's garden at Mazagon, and whom he subsequently enticed into the bungalow which was vacant, on pretence of sweeping it down, where he and his two associates first violated and then robbed them of the few trinkets they had on their persons.

MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP yesterday stated that he had been misreported by both the daily papers on Saturday last, in respect of the remarks he made in passing sentence upon Gopinath Ramchunder on the previous day. It was reported to have said that the prisoner would have been liable "two" years ago to have forfeited his life for the offence. What he really did say was "a comparatively few years ago." His Lordship added that he had no doubt but that he had been misunderstood on account of the gentlemen of the Press being so far off.

AT the High Court yesterday, before the Hon'ble M

to the first prisoner's house and induced him to accompany them to their father's house, where he denied having taken the ornaments or notes. A nose-ring, set with pearls, one of the missing articles, was afterwards recognised by Dinanath at the Mazagon Police Office. This ring was originally set with a diamond and a ruby, in addition to the pearls, but they had been removed. When Wamonrow, the brother of Dinanath, became aware of the loss, he made enquiries about them of his wife and brother, and subsequently informed his father. Afterwards went to the house of the prisoner Hurreebhoowoo with his brother, and a man named Bhasker, and on seeing him asked him if he knew anything about the robbery. Hurreebhoowoo denied any knowledge of it. They then all proceeded to the house, when after some conversation Wamonrow's father sent for a constable. On the arrival of Mr. Tighe, that officer asked Hurreebhoowoo for his key. He took it from his "sacred string," and the table drawer was opened with it, in which Wamonrow's bunch of keys were kept. Mr. Tighe questioned that prisoner. At the chowkey on the same night, a nose-ring, Rs. 320 in notes and a piece of gold were produced, when Wamonrow recognised some portion of them as the stolen property. When Hurreebhoowoo was brought to the house Anna Ramshunder, the father of Wamonrow, told Hurreebhoowoo that he had lost his ornaments from his house and that as he was alone in the house he was convinced that he had taken them, and therefore if he would tell them all about it, it would be better for him. The constable was then sent for, and when he came a key was taken from Hurreebhoowoo's sacred thread by himself and handed to the constable. Wamonrow then took it upstairs, and on coming down again declared that it exactly fitted the drawer. Hurreebhoowoo thereupon took Mr. Tighe and the other parties to Narrayen Dajee's house, when some notes and a piece of gold were brought out by the police. The nose-ring was found in a house at Girgaum, but some of the precious stones had been taken out and some of the pearls shifted. The case against the seconded prisoner was that he had bought the nose-ring for Rs. 75 from the first prisoner.

Mr. Anstey addressed the jury on behalf of the first prisoner. His main contention being that the deprecation was committed by a domestic—by inference the witness Dinanath himself. The learned gentleman concluded a somewhat lengthy and remarkably able speech by calling upon the jury to discredit the whole of the testimony of the principal witnesses.

Mr. Howard then made a very ingenious speech on behalf of the second prisoner.

His Lordship summed up in his usual lucid and able manner, and the jury after retiring for a few minutes returned a verdict of theft and receiving stolen property against the first prisoner, and of acquittal for the second. The jury recommended the first prisoner to mercy on account of his youth.

His Lordship sentenced Hurreebhoowoo to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The other prisoner was discharged by proclamation.

The above case occupied the whole of the day, and the Court rose at 10-20 P. M.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Tuesday, 27th March 1866.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

Bomanjee Nusserwanjee vs. *Thomas Randall.*

Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Messrs. Dallas, Lynch and Langdale, applied to make absolute a *rule nisi* for an attachment against George Randall, on the ground that he had paid away money after an order of the Court had been issued to the contrary. An affidavit had been filed by Bomanjee Nusserwanjee, in which he asserted that George Randall had, on the 28th February, paid sums, amounting to a total of about Rs. 7,000, to the defendant and Mr. Thomas Jones.

Mr. Scoble appeared to show cause against the rule, and produced an affidavit of George Randall's denying the statements made by the other side. He contended that this denial was a full answer, and asked the Court to discharge the rule with costs.

Mr. McCulloch thought the matter should be investigated, as his client could not do more in an affidavit than he had done. If George Randall went into the witness box he (Mr. McCulloch) would put receipts into his hands and cross-examine him.

His Lordship said it struck him at first that the statement in the affidavit of Bomanjee Nusserwanjee was a very bare one, and did not show that he had any personal knowledge of the facts. Such an affidavit, it seemed to him, was sufficiently met by a denial.

The application was dismissed with costs.

The Bank of Bombay vs. *Thomas Diver and others.*

Mr. Marriott appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. McPherson for the defendants, in this suit; and, by consent, a decree was given for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed—viz., five and a half lakhs—with interest at 9 per cent. from 8th October 1864 till judgment, interest at 6 per cent. from judgment, and costs.

The Bombay City Bank (Limited) vs. *Burjorjee Rustomjee and another.*

Mr. Scoble was for the plaintiffs; the defendants did not appear.

The action was brought upon a joint and several promissory note dated 23rd March 1865, to recover payment of a lakh of rupees and interest.

A decree was given for the amount claimed.

Bank of Bombay vs. *Hurrychund Hurryshanker and others.*

This suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,01,000 on two promissory notes. Mr. McPherson appeared for the plaintiffs. In the absence of the defendants, a decree was given in favour of the plaintiffs and an order made for speedy execution.

Bombay General Credit and Financial Corporation vs. *Harbhun Nursey and Sewjee Welljee.*

Mr. Scoble, with Mr. McPherson, appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendants did not appear.

This suit was brought to recover Rs. 45,000 and interest on a joint and several promissory note, dated 22nd September 1865. Mr. Scoble said the note had an adhesive one anna stamp upon it, and he believed Mr. Justice Couch had ruled that an impressed stamp was necessary. The plaintiffs had accordingly applied to the Collector for permission to stamp the note, and had replied that he was unable, under the terms of the Act, to allow that to be done.

His Lordship said he had taken the same view in a case which came before him lately, and in which Mr. Howard appeared for the plaintiffs. He thought in the case he referred to—viz. the *Bank of Bombay* vs. *Sedgwick and Bulkley*—that the promissory note could not be stamped, on the ground that it came under the words "or other forms or modes" in Sec. 22. In the case of the *Mofussil Financial Association* vs. *Taylor*, on the 6th March last, in which Mr. O'Leary stated the practice of the Small Cause Court, Mr. Justice Couch, looking at the Act, considered the practice of the Small Cause Court was right, although the wording of the Act, as he remarked, was not clear. He (Sir Joseph Arnould) had had a consultation with Mr. Justice Couch on this subject, and they came to the conclusion that they would, for the future, upon application being made to them, admit such notes on payment of a penalty (under Section 15) of twenty times the amount of the deficiency in the stamp.

Mr. Scoble pointed out that in this case the stamp was of the proper value, but was not admissible on account of its being an adhesive stamp.

His Lordship said the stamp would go for nothing, and that the deficiency would be considered one anna and the penalty twenty annas. In some cases the penalty would be very heavy.

The plaint being settled, evidence was received to establish the claim, and the Court gave a decree in favour of the plaintiffs with costs.

Commercial Bank Corporation of India vs. *Harrychund Hurryshunker.*

This action was brought (Mr. Taylor appearing for the plaintiffs) to recover Rs. 8,000 and interest, the balance due upon two promissory notes. The Court, in the absence of the defendant, gave a decree for the amount claimed.

Dinshaw Ardaseer Davur vs. *Thomas Randall.*

Mr. Green appeared for plaintiff.

Bomanjee Nusserwanjee was called to prove the service of the summons. Before giving evidence on this point, he said he was the constituted attorney of Heerabhaee, the widow of Ardaseer Framjee Davur, father of Dinshaw Ardaseer Davur. He produced an assignment, made by Dinshaw Ardaseer in favour of Heerabhaee, of the debt due by Thomas Randall, and to recover which this suit was brought.

Mr. Green, in answer to His Lordship, said the liability was to Dinshaw Ardaseer Davur.

His Lordship—Is this the Dinshaw Ardaseer whose name is tolerably familiar in this Court as the defendant in a number of suits?

Witness—Yes, my Lord.

The same witness gave evidence as to the claim, stating that Dinshaw Ardaseer lent about a lakh of rupees altogether, first to Pyvicknell and Company, and then to Thomas Randall. He produced an adjusted account signed by Thomas Randall, and showing that the amount due on the first of July last was Rs. 25,514-8-1.

A decree was given in favour of the plaintiff for the balance then shown to be due, with interest and costs; and an order for speedy execution was granted.

Asiatic Banking Corporation vs. *Harbhun Nursey and others.*

In this case a decree was given for the plaintiffs by consent, for Rs. 1,97,393-13, with interest and costs.

APPELLATE SIDE.

Thursday, 22nd March 1866.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE, THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TUCKER, AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WARDEN.)

The Queen against Gunnoo Mulleck.

MURDER.—At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Honore, on the 20th February last, Gunnoo Mulleck was tried before R. White, Esq., Session Judge, for having, on or about the 23rd January last, murdered a woman named Jankee. The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence:—

It appears from the evidence in this case, that a woman named Jankee, who lived with, and was kept by, witness Rama Mulleck, had a dispute with the accused Gunnoo and another man named Powto on the evening of the 22rd January last, and abused them, and they her. Jankee was then standing at the door of Rama Mulleck's house, and the accused and Powto were at the house close by of witness Nagoo. Rama Mulleck stopped to dispute by taking Jankee inside his house and shutting the door of it, and accused and Powto left Nagoo's house. About half an hour afterwards, Rama Mulleck deposes, the accused and Powto came to his house, burst open the door, entering in, seized Jankee, who fell down, and then, in spite of Rama Mulleck's resistance, accused and Powto dragged her out a few yards into the compound. Powto holding her by the arms, and the accused by the back of the neck and by the throat which he kept pressing. She called out at first when seized, but afterwards did not utter any cry. The accused pressed her throat with his hand for a considerable time—not so long, clearly, as the deponent inaccurately states he did, but long enough, no doubt, to produce partial strangulation, and then gave her neck a twist with his hands, after which he and Powto beat her about the chest with their fists, and stamped on the same part of her body several times. In the meantime, Rama Mulleck was calling out for help, and witness Nagoo and two others ran to the spot. The accused and Powto then ran off. They were pursued for a few yards by these witnesses, but got away into the jungle. The witnesses then went close up to Jankee and found her quite dead. She appears to have expired almost immediately after the flight of the accused and his companion, as there can be no doubt that their brutal treatment of her must have caused her death. When the three witnesses came running to Rama Mulleck's house on hearing his cries, Jankee was lying near the house, on her back, with her arms and legs stretched out; and Nagoo saw the accused and Powto stamping on her chest. Rama Mulleck and his three neighbours remained near the corpse that night. Next morning, on examining the corpse, they found the throat and chest all red. The police peon, who saw the body subsequently, states that they were the marks of effusion of blood, and that the whole of the throat was not red, but had a red mark on each side of it. The accused was apprehended on the 26th at his own house. His companion has, up to the committal of this case, evaded apprehension. The accused denies the charge, and states in his defence, that Powto, he believes, must have killed Jankee, and that Rama Mulleck and other witnesses have deposed against him out of enmity, caused by his having, about a year ago, informed the honey-contractor of the existence of some honey-combs, which they wished to conceal from that person for their own benefit. In reply to the Court's questions the accused admits having gone to Nagoo's house on Tuesday evening, and states that Powto came there afterwards, the same evening at about sunset, and had a quarrel with Jankee, which ended in his getting enraged at some taunt of her's and going to Rama Mulleck's house where she was. Accused remained at Nagoo's house, and soon after heard Jankee crying out and the sounds of beating. After that he went to sleep, and slept all night at Nagoo's house. The accused has not called any witnesses in support of the defence he makes, and I cannot doubt that it is quite false such a conspiracy, as he represents he is the victim of, is most unlikely, even if there was such a dispute, as he mentions, a year ago. I therefore see no reason whatever why the evidence for the prosecution should not be believed, and accordingly give it full evidence, and concurring with the assessors, find that it establishes the charge against the accused. The accused was accordingly sentenced to be hanged.

The High Court confirmed the sentence of death passed upon the prisoner.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BANK OF GUZERAT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Certainly what has been offered as an "explanation" by Mr. Premchund in your edition of this day hardly deserves to be called by that name. The revelation of the new facts with which the shareholders are now favoured from time to time seems so very discouraging, that nothing short of a direct answer can satisfy the suppressed curiosity. Mr. Premchund, or whoever were to call for him, slurs over the main point with unaccountable indifference. Indeed, the Eastern Financial advanced the money of the Bank of Surat; but it is asked, whether they did so as bankers of the Surat Bank, or on their own account and risk, with the expectation of recrediting the same amount at a subsequent date? The money was advanced on the advice of Mr. Premchund. Good! But did he embody in himself all the powers of investing the capital of the shareholders, and that, too, so far as we are enlightened on the point, by merely advising the general bankers of the Company to make the investment? Let it be clearly explained whether the advice so made was formal and authoritative and complete in its detail as recognised by law. Supposing all was and the transaction the straightforward as could be imagined: The Bank of Surat, in that case, with all its shareholders, would go to reap the profits of that their first transaction. But the Bank, we are told, happens to be not a registered company; and the shareholders or partners are more than 20, which is illegal. Either the promoters have been doing the cleverest business, or the second article of Act XIX. of 1857 is wrong.

It is needless to dwell, after your severe censure, Mr. Editor, of this morning, on the 4th para. of the letter. By the short, laconic explanation conveyed therein, the shareholders must be all the more puzzled as to the precise theoretical financial relations with respect to Mr. Cama or the Eastern Financial.

But nothing could exceed the high-handed sentiments connected in the most chivalrous manner in the 5th para. of the document. Crœsus-like, our eminent financier comes forward to knock down the difficulty at every shove to whoever asked for it. The shares are at a discount. There is the mystery. We are passing from an unaccountable state of doing business to a still more unaccountable style of completing it. It is not only the par-money that is wanted. Let avarice, or injured speculation, call for a further pittance of interest on the money; and that would not be a hard tax on the countless gold of our Prince of Merchants." Our material instincts would be satisfied so far. But what about the high moral principle that is made so much of by us? Business after all is business; and to bring a fine possibility into play is the world of business argues the true abilities of the business-man. The transactions hitherto done with respect to the Bank of Surat could not be cancelled or passed over so very smoothly and cheaply by a brilliant offer of parmoney on shares which could be negotiated only at a discount. History anything parallel to this is the declining days of Roonan greatness. "Veratius," says Gibbon, "ran through the streets striking on the face of the inoffensive passengers, and his attendant purse-bearer immediately silenced their clamours by the legal tender of 25 pieces of copper, about the value of one shilling." In our own days, is it that we are witnessing another repetition of the same scene? Of this, let Mr. Premchund ANSWER.

27th March.

THE POST OFFICE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I was this morning put in possession of a Bombay letter, posted on the 21st instant. The letter (through the stupidity, not pressure of work, of some native clerk,) appears to have found its way to *Broach*, for it bears that station's post mark of the 25th idem. Surely we can't be expected to put up in *silence* with such shortcomings of the Post Office? Why not give good salaries and get thoroughly *efficient* men, instead of the *ignorant* Hindoo clerks now employed on wretched remuneration? Surely the revenue is sufficient to meet such extra expenditure! But, no! Government prefers the "penny wise and pound foolish" system!

I should certainly like to know how much longer we shall have to wait before we shall be able to depend on the efficiency of H. M.'s Post Office?

A VICTIM.

Bombay, 27th March.

THE COMMITTEE OF ADJUSTMENT ON THE ESTATE OF THE LATE CONDUCTOR J. WALKER.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I have noticed a paragraph in your paper of to-day's date relative to the assembly of a committee of adjustment on the estate of the late Conductor J. Walker, of the Gun Carriage Department. I regret that you should have been so far misinformed as to call their proceedings arbitrary, as they were quite the reverse; and, in justice to the members composing the committee, I have to request that you will publish a denial of each individual statement which appeared in your issue. The committee assembled by order at 4 P. M., and finding the corpse had not been removed, purely out of consideration for the widow, they remained outside the Fort until 5-15 P. M., at which time the hearse arrived, and it was only when the evening was so far advanced that barely sufficient daylight remained to take the inventory of effects so frequently called for in the Regimental Debts Act that the committee *commenced* their proceedings, and at that time the funeral procession had left the tent. This is quite at variance with your statement that, "despite the entreaties of the widow, the tent was about to be stripped of its effects as no will was to be found;" and also that the bereaved family stood a fair chance of being left alone with the corpse but for the interference of the widow's brother-in-law, Conductor Rivett, who appealed on her behalf to the Brigadier, who immediately ordered all proceedings in the matter to be stayed until a decent time had elapsed after the interment of the corpse." Conductor Rivett only arrived from Poona as the procession was in the act of starting, and therefore could not have so used his influence with the Brigadier. No order whatever was received from the Brigadier; and the mere fact of the committee remaining in the sun and dust of the Esplanade for one hour and a quarter is sufficient to prove the spirit in which the proceedings were conducted; and I can further state that the *first object* of the committee, was to spare the widow pain. None of the effects were removed, and the only inconvenience to which the widow was subjected was the presence of the committee for about twenty minutes.

A. C. TWENTYMAN, Colonel,
The King's Own Royal Regiment, President Committee of Adjustment.
Colaba, Bombay, 27th March.

THE ANNEXATION POLICY AND NATIVE STATES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Allow me to thank you for the courteous manner in which you replied to my last, but, oh, do permit me to strike one more little blow in defence of my "strongly entrenched position."

You much mistake my argument if you imagine that I assert gratitude to have much influence over an Asiatic, or, for the matter of that, on the generality of Europeans. I think I said "*interest* and gratitude," and I do not think you will deny that the two combined are about the strongest motive either Indian or Englishman can have.

The main "points" I held and still hold are:—1st, That the genius of Western civilization (*sic*) is alien and distasteful to the people of Hind. 2nd. That the mass of them cannot be assimilated to the condition of a normal European population for some centuries at least, and that consequently the external appearance of civilization which India is assuming has no root whatever. 3rd. That during this long period the efforts of England to accelerate the transition will aggravate a spirit of disaffection already existing, and which will continue to exist after the change has been effected, till India shall assume the chronic state of revolt and repression exhibited by Ireland or Poland. 4th. That the English style of legislation never has been, and never will be, suited to the government of a nation of a different race, religion, and climate; consequently, that the great principles on which England or America are governed are out of place here. 5th. That the population, as at present constituted, and as it probably will continue for centuries, (notwithstanding the defection of some, whom an English education, and the advantages and credits of what are called "liberal" opinions, may stimulate to imitate the British,) is composed of a number of tribes, of whom the large proportion are hereditary soldiers. 6th. That these men being thrown out of employment by the absorption of Native States and the reduction of the Native Army, become the natural enemies of the power effecting those changes. 7th. That this feeling reacts on the more peaceful classes, already prejudiced against the British because of the unsuitability of the legislation, the high price of provisions, and the tone of insolent superiority which no government, however enlightened, can long maintain when conquerors adopting towards the conquered. 8th. That this feeling will spread much more rapidly than my appreciation of the goodness and justice of the British. 9th. That education will increase rather than diminish disaffection, as the self-respect it confers will always be more galled by foreign dominion than ignorance would be, while at the same time it will furnish rebellion with what it has hitherto wanted in India,—skill and organization. 10th. That the immediate rule of the British favours the amalgamation of races and creeds, extinguishing or ameliorating their ancient antipathies; consequently, in the hour of danger, it will find them more formidable, because more united. 11th. That England can never be certain what contingencies may arise to call the bulk of her troops to other parts of the world, so that she cannot safely allow a smothered hatred of her to exist in India, kept down only by force, and only waiting an opportunity to burst forth. 12th. That even if England could, by some mysterious incantation, transform all the inhabitants of India into average Europeans at once, such a change would be serious to her sovereignty, as it cannot be supposed that such a nation, of a hundred millions of men, would remain long without their independence; consequently, that every step made in that direction is a blow aimed by England at her own future supremacy, while causing, at the same time, contemporary misery and dissatisfaction among the natives themselves.

I do not think it can be denied that the present system consumes a vast deal of the blood and treasure of England, without any adequate return, except, perhaps, the gratification of a foolish national vanity. In the meantime all parties are dissatisfied. India is governed neither for the Indians nor for the English—but for neither. It is a great mistake in your article to compare Asiatic society to a child. America is the child, recklessly acquiring and losing playthings, rushing with unbounded exuberance of youthful health, fighting wildly for its whims, and mapping out all future life in one brilliant *colour de rose* path. Europe is the man of middle age, deeply engaged in Mammon worship, stern, bold and selfish, but still retaining one favourite nobly,—that of having his house kept in the strictest order, and his mutton-chop cooked to a turn—systematically by the aid of a sand glass, besides being very fond of meddling in his neighbours affairs. Asia, on the other hand, is an old man, who sympathises neither with the reckless impatience of the one or the metho dical greed of the other. Europe wants him to get off his *charpaee* and come to the counting-house, but the fellow strokes his beard and says, "What are you going to do with all the money you earn? Will you take it into the grave with you? Oh, you want me to come and help you? No, thank you—I made a good deal myself in my young days, but I got tired of it, and now, in no good, so I knocked off business, married six wives, built a house and put proper servants who know their places to take care of it and me, and am now content to lie here, so long as God sends me my *hukeee* morning and evening, and have my hookah and opium." But Europe insists and pulls him up the steps, and then Asia goes and tries Europe with his *hat* over the middle, and then Europe gives Asia a sound drubbing, and so on, &c.

In fact it is a little difficult to say what the British want when they say they want India civilised. If they said they wanted all India Christianized, one could understand them, but they don't say that plumply. Do they want all India to wear hats and coats? Do they want all India to write and publish books? Do they want all India to turn merchants? Do they want all India to dance and practice European music? Lastly, do they want India to naturalise the applied sciences? But I should think not the last, for that is the real source of the superiority of England, and would give an ability to transport rifled cannon and organise armies, and then farewell to the British Raj.

As for the good the English rule will eventually do the Indians, we must seek a parallel in history in order to form an opinion on this point. Any of the colonies of England will not do—there the aboriginal natives were exterminated, and a race of *homegrown* English is succeeded them. The conquest of England by the Normans will not do—the conquerors miscegenated with and were eventually absorbed by the conquered. We may say the same of the Pseudo-Greek and Pseudo-Roman States which succeeded the empires of Alexander and the Cæsars. Perhaps the nearest parallel we can find is the Roman conquest of Britain. There the conquered people had, like the modern Indians, civilization of their own, with its arts and poetry, with an organized scheme of society, and a highly metaphysical religion, but a great want of what is called expansive and progressive power. The Romans, like the English, owed their success principally to the prestige of victory, and the application of the sciences to military and political matters. In both cases skill and enthusiasm triumphed over numbers and bravery,—in both cases the country, which had been divided into a number of states, was gradually and irregularly annexed,—in both cases terrible revolts, conducted with ruthless barbarity, and both sides followed by long cases of disarmament and depopulation, and a great distrust of the natives ensued. The result of the one we know—the Romans, pressed elsewhere, withdrew their troops, and the Britons, degraded, effeminated, and disarmed, fell a prey to the tender mercies of the Picts, Scots, and Saxons. But one point should be borne in mind, that the power of the British is not conferred with India, is much less than that of the Romans compared with Britain, and the probable European enemies of England in the next great war are proportionally much more formidable than the wild tribes of the North seemed to be to Rome.

In the consideration of this subject, one consideration will force itself on the mind of any well read man who has resided in Native States. This is that their condition is precisely similar to that of Europe in the middle ages. By merely substituting European for Asiatic names you get precisely the same thing. Call a fakeer a monk a bora a hotel: Nawabs, Thackoors, Durbars,—Dukes, Counts, and Marquesses; a Bhat, a Chanel, and so on *ad libitum*. From this fact, I deduce the conclusion that any civilisation, to take root in India, must be evolved from indigenous elements in the same way as that of Europe, and not by forcing a system unsuited to the country down its throat at the point of the bayonet.

The real thing for India would be a feudal confederation of princes under the superiority of the English tutelage, which would give ample opportunity to prevent anything like combination by playing of the local and religious antipathies of one against the other, while the forces of England would be available in masses for the purpose which the exigencies of the times might require. In addition to this, with disorderly interference, which will make itself felt every populous city would be directed by England, as the head of a great military federation, against Russia, or any other power which might endeavour to rival her on the soil of Asia. In other words, England, while drawing a certain fixed tribute from India, might fight her battles at the expense of Asiatic blood and money, while securing a vast advantage in employing the turbulent elements of India in her service instead of against her. It may be asserted, and truly, that these troops would not be equal to her own, but I repeat that whether victors or vanquished, the blood and treasure would not be hers, and the slaughter of her Indian contingents in a Russian, Persian, or Chinese war, the greater would be the likelihood of the peaceful continuance of her rule in India. In the meantime, the stability of the gadees of Native Princes, the abundance of employment for the turbulent classes, and the enjoyment by the natives of their own institutions, would be an additional guarantee for this result. Perhaps from reading this you will think me a confirmed feudalist, but as far as regards European nations, I entertain perhaps as liberal sentiments as any man, but from a long observation of the natives of India I have come to the conclusion that for them a totally new set of principles is required. You charge me with having imbibed a "temporising policy." Undoubtedly if you apply that term to the fact of either a man or a nation acting as present circumstances seem to point out as best—I plead guilty to the "soft impeachment"—it is what I call "common sense."

To conclude, let the British learn to respect the freedom of the Indian as they say they respect their own; let them learn to know the genius of the Asiatic mind and legislate accordingly: let them learn to remember that they, as well as other nations, have their weak points: let them teach the natives to regard the grandeur and prosperity of India as identical with the glory of England, and there will be no further occasion for any remarks by

GAEKWAREE.

Rajcote, 19th March.

BENGAL.

WE learn from Bhootan Frontier, that the limit of the British road making has been fixed at Munshoomun, and that no road at all is to be constructed into the interior from Dewangiri. It is further said that Tongsoo Penlow did not join the Deb Rajah on the recent occasion of the worship of Mohakol, nor it is believed that he will meet the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs at all, because a report has been revived to the effect, that the Durbar has entered into an agreement with the British to surrender him whenever an opportunity may offer.—*Hurkaru, March* 21.

WE hear from North Cachar that in consequence of the repeated aggressions committed by the Angami Nagas, the Government intends to send an expedition shortly to the Naga country, to chastise those lawless tribes.—*Englishman, March* 21.

INTELLIGENCE has come from Peshawur that the Suliman Kheyl tribes recently attacked the Dera Ismael Khan district, plundered several villages, and wounded a number of the inhabitants; but, through the timely measures adopted by the British authorities, the aggressive tribes have been repressed with severe loss, and condemned to pay an indemnity for the injuries committed.—*Id.*

ON the 10th instant, the marriage of three Hindoo widows was celebrated in the undermentioned places. 1.—In Gorbetta, Midnapore, bridegroom Gossaindas Sircar, Kyasta, aged 25, bride Haranee Dassee, aged 16. II.—In Jehanabad, Hooghly, bridegroom Komolakanto Das, of weaver caste, aged 22, bride Aliadanee, aged 11. III.—In Jehanabad, Hooghly, bridegroom Sunkur Laha, also of weaver caste, age not mentioned, bride Matungineee, aged 15.—*Hindoo Patriot, March* 19.

MADRAS.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.—We have learnt with much regret, that Mr. J. Forbes Moir, who has conducted the Branch of the Oriental Bank Corporation in this city since 1858, will leave in a few days for Bombay, where he will take charge of the Branch in that Presidency. During Mr. Moir's tenure of his present office, the Madras Branch has been remarkably successful not only in escaping the consequences of the surging wave of frantic speculation, and the abnormal state of an irregularly excited money market, but also in inspiring confidence into the minds of the public at large, and thus securing a continually increasing number of constituents. The undoubted prosperity of the Branch is mainly attributable to the unflagging industry, and habitual courtesy of its present Agent, and we can but regret that we are so soon to be deprived of the presence of one whose wide experience in purely banking as well as in mercantile matters generally, has given his opinions unusual weight in the local Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Moir has, moreover, been as successful in making friends in private life, as in promoting the prosperity of the Corporation, with which for a considerable portion of his life time he has been connected. We can but sure that we but echo the wish of all his acquaintances in Madras, when we express a hope that he may long enjoy health and happiness in the enterprising and wealthy city to which he is now bound.—*Times, March* 22.

CEYLON.

STEAM INTERCOURSE.

WE append a paragraph from the *Times*:—

NEW STEAM COMPANY.—We understand that proposals have been made to Government by a company in Bombay, to run steamers regularly twice a week between this and Madras, calling at Negapatam; and once a fortnight round the island calling at the usual ports. The vessels are to be large, powerful boats, capable of doing their eight to ten knots as an average, and there is no doubt that the company is in a position to fulfil its engagements. It will be observed that the programme differs from that of the "Madras and Colombo" Company, which for some days has never been carried out, in proposing two trips per week to Madras instead of one; and if we be correctly informed the subsidy now asked is by no means excessive in proportion to the work to be accomplished.

We understand negociations are going on through a firm in Colombo, and that the only question is the amount of subsidy. The Company are ready to take over the *Pearl*, which will be the worst steamer in their service. At first there is to be only one trip a month round the island, to be increased to two if inducement offers. A good steam line once established in connection with the railway, will immensely add to the prosperity of the island, all other considerations—but we agree with the Madras and Colombo Steam Company?—*Colombo Observer.*

THE LATE LIEUT.-COLONEL HERBERT BRUCE.

(From the Indian Daily News, March 24.)

IT is with extreme regret that we have to announce the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Bruce, C.B., Inspector General of Police, Lower Provinces, and chief Civil and Political Officer, Bhootan.

After signing the Treaty which secured peace with Bhootan, he arrived in Calcutta in greatly shattered health, and left Calcutta for Europe in the steamer *Meinam* on the 3rd February last. His health was then completely prostrated, and his life was despaired of from day to day. He reached Galle, however, still very ill and suffering greatly; and was transferred, with all possible gentleness, to the steamer *Donnai*. Occasionally he rallied, but was then very weak indeed that he might yet reach England, and enjoy the rest he so much needed. But on the morning of the 24th February, as the passengers were preparing to disembark at Suez, he suddenly ceased to breathe, while receiving at the hands of his Madras servant some light food, which he had requested might be prepared for him.

At times, his suffering from difficulty of breathing was very great; and all who witnessed his agony, bear testimony to his patience and fortitude. He expressed himself quite conscious of his state of health, and said he did not fear death. The immediate cause of death was heart disease.

His body was conveyed ashore at Suez on the 24th February, and was buried there the same day in the presence of some of his fellow-passengers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce was born on the Caire of the 2nd Bombay European Light Infantry, 24th regimental rank, 27th January, 1855. His services, as given in the latest Bombay Army List were as follows:—Served with the Camel Corps against the Beloochees on the Sind frontier, from 1843 to 1849 (awarded at the attack on the fort of Poolajee); in Sir C. Napier's campaign against the Mountain and Desert tribes in 1844 to 1845; served as Interpreter and Quartermaster to the 2nd Troop Horse Artillery, Sind Field Force, from 1849 to 1855; with the Persian expeditionary force, 1857; served throughout the Indian Mutiny and Rebellion, in 1857 to 1858; on General Neill's staff on his movement to and occupation of Cawnpore in Sept.; as Head of the Police and Intelligence Departments, and Special Commissioner in the Cawnpore District, until December 1858; on the Staff of Major-General Mansfield's Army until April 1858, including all the operations ending the battle of Cawnpore, 6th December; with the pursuing column to the Shewrajpore Ghaut; the advance on and taking of Futtegghur; through the operations in Oude in February 1858, ending with the assault of the fort of Meangunj; the final siege and capture of Lucknow, in March 1858; present with the head quarters of the army under Lord Clyde, during November and December, including battle of Dhoondika, capture of Rujeedia fort, and pursuit to the river Raptee, which drove the rebels into Nepaul.

After the suppression of the Mutiny, Lieut.-Col. Bruce was appointed Principal Inspector General of Police, and the system now in force throughout India is mainly due to him.

HINDOO PETITION ON POLYGAMY.

(From the Supplement to the Bengal Hurkaru, March 21.)

TO THE HONOURABLE CECIL BEADON,
Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

The Humble Petition of the undersigned Hindu Inhabitants of Bengal.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That about nine years ago no less than 32 petitions, signed by nearly twenty-five thousand Hindoos of Bengal, were presented to the late Legislative Council of India, praying for a law to put a stop to the evils which result from the pernicious custom under notice, or to reiterate the reasons and considerations which require the interference of the Legislature in the vitally important subject. They have been described and stated at length in the petition referred to above, and your petitioners, many of whom had signed the said petitions, desire to mention that they fully subscribe to the allegations, suggestions, and prayers therein contained.

Occupying the position which the British Government does in India, it is your petitioners respectfully submit, its bounden duty to meet the wants and wishes of the people by such legislative and administrative measures as may be deemed necessary for the suppression of any social abuses, which are the remnants of customs neither founded on abstract reason nor on the national religion. And this obligation, it is needless to add, becomes the more imperative, when the people, as in the present instance, are themselves the most forward in seeking the aid of the legislature.

Your petitioners are not aware of the reasons which influenced the late Legislative Council in not responding to such a large, influential, and earnest application, and hardly nominations question of social reformation; but they believe that the disastrous events, which shook the foundations of the empire in 1857, over-shadowed, for the time being, all considerations of internal progress.

The empire has, however, under the benign dispensation of Providence, entered upon a new era of peace, progress, and prosperity, and your Honor's administration has been distinguished by not a few measures connected with the material and social improvement of the people. It is the fervent hope and prayer of your petitioners that before your Honor laid down the responsibilities of your high office, your Honor might signalize the close of your long and successful career by emancipating the females of Bengal from the pains, cruelties, and attendant crimes of the debasing custom of Polygamy.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

The 1st February 1866.

Signed by about 21,000 persons!!

On Monday the 19th March at 5 P. M., the petition was presented to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor by a deputation consisting of the following gentlemen:—

Raja Sattya Shuran Ghosal Bahadoor, Baboos Sarada-prosad Roy, Sham Churn Mullick, Rajendro Dutt, Nursing Dutt, Kalidas Dutt, Sreenath Dass, Sreenath Chunder Ghosal, Kristo Kishore Ghose, Juggoda Nand Mookerjee, Dwarka Nath Mitter, Dwarka Nath Mullick, Doorga Churn Law, Khetter Mohun Chatterjee, Greesh Chunder Ghose, Shama Churn Sircar, Jadoo Nath Mullick, Nobin Chunder, Peary Churn Sircar, Prosono Coomar Surbadhicary, Kristo Dass Paul, and Mohesh Chunder Chunder, Pundits Bhurrut Chunder Seeromoni and Ishur Chunder Vidyasagar.

Raja Sattya Shuran Ghosal read the petition. The Raja also presented a memorial to the same effect on behalf of the Honorable the Maharaja of Burdwan.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor's reply.

RAJAH,—I have great pleasure in receiving this numerously signed memorial, and in assuring you and the other highly respectable gentlemen who supported the petition that I shall gladly use my best endeavours to procure the enactment of a law to restrain the abuses attending the practice of Polygamy among Hindoos, and to impose upon it such restrictions as may be necessary, altogether realizing, the utmost degree of restriction consistent with the reasonable opinions and wishes of the intelligent Hindoo public.

I have taken a deep interest in the question since it was first seriously agitated by our late lamented friend, Baboo Romapresaud Roy. In February 1864, a great number of petitions on the subject had been presented to the Legislative Council, Sir John Grant promised very shortly to introduce a Bill for the abolition of Hindoo Polygamy, and he would no doubt have redeemed his promise but for the mutiny of the native army, which broke out soon afterwards. Three years ago, my honorable friend, Raja Deo Narain Singh of Benares stepped to bring a Bill for this purpose into the Vice Roy's Council, and was, I believe, prevented from doing so only by a suggestion from Lord Elgin that some further expression of public opinion was desirable before legislation. Indeed, on both these occasions, I did all that I prudently could, to advance a measure of social reformation, of which the importance is, in my opinion, second only to the abolition of infant marriages.

After this public expression of Hindoo opinion, I feel myself at liberty to revive the subject. It is one which I shall, I trust, deal with by the Imperial Legislature, and I may be permitted to say how glad I should have been to support the Maharaja of Burdwan if he had felt himself in a position to press it upon the Imperial Council. As it is, I shall lose no time in submitting your memorial to the Governor General in Council, and I shall be prepared with the permission of His Excellency to introduce a Bill next session, which I trust will be accepted by the Council, and prove satisfactory to the large body of Hindoos, whose opinions are expressed in this memorial.

COTTON GROWING.

(From the Geelong Advertiser, Feb. 10.)

OF all the attempts which have been made during the past few years in the Australian colonies to acclimatise foreign agricultural productions, none possesses the same amount of interest as the effort which has been made in Queensland to establish the cultivation of cotton. The experiment is one possessing far more than a merely Australian importance. The world is being dependent upon one country alone for a supply of this indispensable staple was recently felt not only in England, but throughout the civilised world. The stoppage of supplies consequent upon the American war, the rise in prices, the manufacturing districts of England; and the great increase in the price of every description of cotton goods—all combined to show the extreme danger from which a supply was at first hoped for proved unequal to the occasion. The staple of the Indian cotton was very inferior, and except under the pressure of the peculiar circumstances, would not be considered worth cultivation in the home market. As it was it found purchasers at very low rates. It is strange that no effectual steps have been taken by the Indian government to remedy this, and compel, the cultivation of a superior description of cotton; but, as will have been gathered from an article which we recently quoted from Bombay papers, such is the case; and Indian cotton still continues only a marketable article, and in such quantities, and at such prices, as the pressing exigencies of manufacturers, rather than the intrinsic value of the article, may require. Numerous experiments of a tentative character have been tried with greater or less success in other countries, but on too limited a scale to exercise any influence upon the market. It is consequently necessary to consider the matter entirely by the cultivation of cotton, if it must be entered into on a very large scale;

BANKS.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.
CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight	... ...	at 2s. 0d	per Rupee.
6 do.	... ...	at 2s. 1d.	"
3 do.	... ...	at 1s. 11¾d	"
2 do.	... ...	at 1s. 11¾d	"
1 do.	... ...	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On demand	... ...	at 1s. 11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 5 months certain ... 3 " "
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ½ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable ; and all letters addressed, " To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 30th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL, Francs 60,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)
Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON ; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited) ; and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 2, RAMPART ROW.
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ percent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.

Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kirrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, VIZ. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.		1¼d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	... ...	at 2s.	1¼d. "
3 do.	... ...	at 2s.	1¼d. "
2 do.	... ...	at 2s.	1¼d. "
1 do.	... ...	at 2s.	1¼d. "
On Demand (Head Office)	... ...	at 2s.	0¼d. "

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
" 6 " 4 "
" 12 " 6 "
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank Balance.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 29rd March 1864. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in Bombay, Karachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange :—
On London ..... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. "
" on Demand ..... 2s. 0½d. "
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers } 1s. 11½d.
on the Continent. }

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 4 " "
12 " " 5 " "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ percent.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 14th February 1866.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight		at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
Do. " at 3 "		at 2s. 0½d. "
Do. " Demand		} 2s. 0¼d. "
Do. Scotland "		
Do. Ireland "		

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. "
Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London. Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand	... ...	2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight	... ...	3 " "
Do. 6 "	... ...	4 " "
Do. 12 "	... ...	5 " "

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realisation should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order." Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 15th February 1866.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).
Capital Two Millions Sterling in 200,000 *shares of Ten Pounds each.*
Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.
Board of Directors.
George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugenio Collaci, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Cliantre House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq. (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warren B. M. Lynley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Smith, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Steuart, Esq., Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
James B. Thornthwaite, Esq. (Messrs. Thornthwaite & Co.), Newgate Street.
Warren S. Warne, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Smith, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Steuart, Esq., Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
James B. Thornthwaite, Esq. (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warren S. M. Lynley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Smith, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Steuart, Esq., Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
James B. Thornthwaite, Esq. (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warren S. M. Lynley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.

Local Committee.
Jejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.
Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.
The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c., and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 rupees unless by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed :—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
" 12 " " " 5 " "
If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on London, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.
Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows :—
On purchase or sale of Securities ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.
On delivering out Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours.....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 16th November 1865. F. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,99,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE FRAMJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANICKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAN, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.

J. L. BRODIE, Esq. *Solicitor.*
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq. *London Bankers.*
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange :—

6 months' sight	... ...	2s. 1d. per rupee.
3 do.	do.	2s. 0¾d. "
2 do.	do.	2s. 0½d. "
1 do.	do.	2s. 0¼d. "
Demand.	do.	2s. 0d. "

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the persons to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 5 " "
12 " " 6 " "
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities, Shares and Merchandize, on the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms :—
On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On disbursements of dividends, ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Bombay, 15th February 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE .....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP .....£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Bernhaldie, Schiller & Co
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq. of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq. of Messrs. Prawkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALALL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London ..... No. 80, King William Street.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—
On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
" 3 months' " 4 " "
" 6 " " 5 " "
" 12 " " 6 " "
On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent. or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, *and VII. of* 1860 *of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—ONE CROSE OF RUPEES IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SERJEANT LELEE, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 6½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 6 do. do.
COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ percent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital—£1,000,000 *(one million sterling), in* 40,000 *Shares of* £25 *each.*
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE—54, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Account Balances at 3 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for	3 months certain	4	do.
do.	6 do.	5	do.
do.	12 do.	6	do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight	... ...	at 2s. 1d. per rupee.
4 "	... ...	at 2s. 1d. "
3 "	... ...	at 2s. 0¾d. "
2 "	... ...	at 2s. 0½d. "
1 "	... ...	at 2s. 0¼d. "
On Demand	... ...	at 2s. 0d. "

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.
Office hours 10 to 4 : Saturdays 10 to 1.
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 19th February 1866

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).
• धी ईंडीअन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चायना बैंक (लीमीटेड).
धि इंडीअन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चायना बैंक (लीमीटेड).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 2,000 *Shares of* 200 *Rupees each.*
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E. C.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE WADIA, Chairman. (5. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Union Bank of London.
H. J. Marsden, Chief Manager.
Charles Johnstone } Managers.
H. G. Marsden, }
H. S. Marsden, Accountant.
A. H. Wildy, Assistant Accountant.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain	...	4 per cent.
3 "	...	5 "
6 "	...	6 "
12 "	...	7 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.
Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.
Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P. M. : Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th March 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).
धी बैंक आफ हींदुस्थान चीन्ना जेपांड (लीमीटेड).
धी बाङ्क ओफ हींदुस्टान, चना, एन्ड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up	£1,000,000
Paid up	891,000
Reserve Fund	103,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Auditors.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.
Directors.
William Forbes, Esq., of Medwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Dominald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do.....The National Bank, (Established 1835.)
Do.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER..The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.....The Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.
Drafts on London at *Sixsixty days sight* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have remained for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.
If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be waived viz.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on current rates usually in force.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank draft free of charge.
The Bank will purchase or sell Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

EXCHANGE.

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India, of* 1857.
CAPITAL ONE CROSE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq. *Chairman.* } DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. } KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.

Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. } HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0d. "
" On demand 2s. 0d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, " Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month ; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of* 1857 *and VII. of* 1865 *by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq. (of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
BORRET T. PRICE, Esq. (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDAS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDAS LUGHUMDASS, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. } The Bank of England.
} The London Joint Stock Bank.
Paris Bankers.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET
BRANCHES { London.....Henry D. Davison, Esq., Agent.
Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Rotingner & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange :—
Bills on London at 12 months' sight 1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Demand 1s. 10¾d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances of sums not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 5 " "
" 9 " " 6 " "
" 12 " " 7 " "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local bills and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows :—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ "
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.
By order of the Board.
Bombay, 7th April 1866. • DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

Holloway's Pills.—Important for the Delicate.—It is difficult to determine which is the more trying to the human constitution—the damp, cold days of the autumn and winter, or the keen, dry easterly winds of spring. Throughout the season good health may be maintained by occasional doses of Holloway's Pills, which purify the blood and act as wholesome stimulants to the skin, stomach, liver, bowels, and kidneys. This celebrated medicine needs but a fair trial to convince the ailing and desponding that it will restore and cheer them without danger, pain, or inconvenience. No family should be without a supply of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, as by a timely recourse to them the first erring function may be reclaimed suffering may be spared, and life saved.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by
Rampart Row, 17th January 1866. GARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows :—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils)	...	... Rs.	16 per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE	...	... "	15 "
Do- Do-	...	... "	13 "
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal	...	... "	38 "
PORT (Carbonell's)	...	... "	33 "
SHERRY do.	...	... "	32 "
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyi & Co.) 1 Doz. cases	...	... "	30 "
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fils & Co) Pints 2 dozen	...	... "	30 per case.
Do. Quarts 1 dozen	...	... "	30 "
22nd Feb. 1866.		EWART, LATHAM & Co.	

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.		Rs. 27	per Doz.
do.	do.	" 29	"
Superior Portin 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.		Rs. 27	"
2	" pts.	14	"
Old Tom	do.	Rs. 20	"
		EWART, LATHAM & Co.	

1st September 1865.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co.'s Stocks of the above, although much diminished by the large and continued demand, still include the following :—
CHAMPAGNE, third quality. A wonderful Wine at the price (Rs. 20). It is recommended as thoroughly good and wholesome, to the many in this country, who, under medical advice, drink no Wine but Champagne.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, first and second qualities.
Wines indisputionable excellence.
AMONTILLADO SHERRY.—A small quantity of this exquisite fluid still available (Rs. 36.)
WHITE SEAL SHERRY.—The surprising quality of this, Messrs. C. P. & Co.'s cheapest Sherry, will show consumers the class of Wines in which that House deals (Rs. 20.)
PORTS.—The quality of these Wines has afforded felicitation both to purchasers and sellers (Rs. 28 and Rs. 24.)
BRANDIES.—The stock of the Rs. 33 quality being small, Consumers are recommended the Yellow and White Seals (Rs. 28 and 22) which almost vie with the first in delicacy.
OLD TOM, and the other Spirits are such as only Messrs. C. P. & Co. know how to select.
LIQUEURS.—These may be heard of from any connoisseur of this city.
Price list on application. ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

TO MESSES AND LARGE CONSUMERS.—10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to intimate to Mess Presidents and Up-country Customers, who order extensively for the MONSOON SEASON, that a discount of 10 per cent. will be given for Cash payments.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited) would draw attention to their Purveying Department, which is kept replete by all perishable Articles, arriving by each Overland Steamer, such as Invalids' and Children's Food, Fish, Game, English Vegetables, Soups, Potted Meats, Dessert Fruits, Marmalades, Jams, Bacon, Ham, Cheese, &c.,